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Many More Canadians Needed

St. Catharines, Ont., April 2.—"Canadians will have to send many more troops before this job is finished," writes Major-General Alderson, of the fourth battalion of the first contingent in France, "and I hope the publication of our casualty lists will stimulate recruiting for the third contingent."

"The Germans are much better prepared for trench warfare than we are, and their machine guns and machine guns give them a great advantage at night. Directly they spot anything they open machine gun fire at once. They have rifles clamped down and sighted for sniping all night."

"I had forty men in an old farm house yesterday badly shelled. About half of them got into the cellar and others had to run the gauntlet, with sharp shooting around them, to a small trench in the rear. They were up to their thighs in water there."

CANADIAN TROOPS HOLDING ABOUT SEVEN MILE FRONT

Ottawa, April 3.—The Canadian troops at the front were on March 10 holding some 6,500 to 7,000 yards of trenches, were doing even better than expected and on that date casualties had totaled 6 officers and 164 other ranks. These are some of the statements made by Major-General Alderson in a letter, just received by Major-General Sam Hughes. General Alderson mentions particularly the good work of the Canadian heavy battery from Montreal, under command of Colonel Mac Johnson.

Some extracts from General Alderson's letter are given for publication by General Hughes. In it he says:

"We have been holding some 6,500 to 7,000 yards of trenches since March 1, and I can safely say that all arms have settled in to their work very well. I knew they would do well, but they have really done better than I expected."

Further on, General Alderson says: "We have not, up to the present, been attacked, but we have been considerably shelled at times, and the casualties up to late are six officers and 164 other ranks. I am very sorry to say that Major Frisby, a fine officer of the 7th battalion, was killed by a shell yesterday morning. He is a great loss to his battalion."

"The cooperation between the field, artillery and the infantry has been good, and our heavy battery has succeeded in demolishing a tower used by the Germans as an observation post. Our gunners are, naturally, very pleased."

A reference is made in the letter of the good work being done by Brigadier-General Turner, himself and his staff.

Speaking of the health of the division, General Alderson says:

"The health of the division is good and the men seem cheerful and very keen. I feel sure that the high state of their intelligence will soon make itself felt. The horses, too, are well and we have less sick than any other division. "I think there is no doubt that the experience on Salisbury Plain, disagreeable as it was, has really been a fine thing. The men seem to think nothing of the French mud."

BRITISH ANSWER GIVEN TO PROTEST FROM GERMANY

London, April 2.—A German protest and threat of reprisals on account of treatment by Great Britain of the prisoners taken on board German submarines was made public today. This protest was transmitted by Germany to Great Britain through the United States.

The reply of Great Britain also made public.

The German government in its protest asked whether Great

Austrians Forced to Retreat

London, April 4.—Submarine battles are still being fought in the passes in the Carpathian mountains, but elsewhere comparative calm appears to prevail.

The Austrians, in their official message this morning, admitted that they had been forced to retreat in the Beskid mountains, while tonight they claim to have repulsed many Russian attacks and to have taken more than 2,000 prisoners.

Nevertheless it is the opinion of British military experts that the Austro-German forces will have to retire to the mountains south of the Carpathian range as the Russian army, and particularly the Cossacks, from swarming over the plains of Hungary.

The Germans have made a slight advance on the Vezir front, where they have taken a village from the Belgians, but it is not believed that any big attempt will be made in this region, as floods, which can be broken about at any time by opening sluices, offer an impenetrable barrier to a general advance.

Fighting also continued in the forest of Le Valais where has been the scene of a long and sanguinary battle.

Nothing new has been received from the Dardanelles or the other Turkish fronts, although a Russian semi-official report says that the Turkish protected cruiser Medjidieh struck a mine and sank.

So far as the Balkans are concerned the centre read by Bulgarian irregulars and Serbs has been successfully so far. As usual, recriminations are being indulged in, the Serbs charging that the raiders were led by Bulgarians, and the Bulgarians, while the Bulgarians reply that the outbreak was the result of the Serbian administration in which is involved.

The question of prohibition of alcoholic liquors for the period of the war was discussed from the pulpits throughout the country today, the preachers urging that the example of the king and the cabinet ministers should be followed and that the use of alcoholics should be voluntarily given up.

A meeting of the labor party at Birmingham, on the other hand, strongly protested against the accusation that the output of war munitions was being delayed by drinking among the men.

RUSSIANS SLOWLY MAKING WAY DOWN SOUTHERN SLOPES OF CARPATHIANS

London, April 3.—The Russians, who have already forced Dukla Pass, are slowly making their way down the southern slopes of the Carpathians into Hungary, and according to British critics, must soon compel the Austrians and Germans defending the two other passes to fall back or be threatened with interference with their communications.

In the east, the Russians are holding the Germans in north and central Poland, and they are pushing forth all their strength to force their way through Orsk and Lwow Pass, with the result that some heavy and most continuous fighting of the war is in progress in the Carpathians, both sides claiming success.

Vienna, April 3.—The Austrian war office has made public the following official communication: "The situation in the eastern Beskid range is calm. Fighting continues in the western slopes. On the heights north of Dnie and northeast of Kalsko several

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Two Thousand Soldiers on Strike

Calgary, April 8.—Because of a published report, submitted by a committee claiming to represent the citizens of this city, charging that the soldiers were drinking immoderately and that they were responsible for immoral conditions, over 2,000 members of the 51st and 52nd battalions now encamped here refused to attend drill this morning until assured by their officers that steps would be taken to secure an apology from the clergyman and other citizens who signed the report, or in the event of failure to secure an apology, that actions for libel be taken against the signatories.

The men held a mass meeting this afternoon and decided to seek legal advice in order to ascertain what measures they can take to secure redress. They claim that the report of the self-appointed investigating committee which asks the provincial government to close the base at 7 p.m. brands every man who wears the King's uniform as a drunken brute. The soldiers say that not more than three per cent at the outside have misconducted themselves since the establishment of the battalions here.

Many German officers, because of the threatening attitude of their Turkish subordinates, are resigning and leaving the country. Captain Paul Endris, for two years on the staff of the first Turkish army, left last week for Germany with his wife and children. He bluntly stated that the reign of German officers in Turkey had ended and that he feared mob violence. Popular indignation against Germanism was growing so fast that he felt concerned for the safety of his wife and children, and he said he would feel relieved when he found his way to the other side of the Turkish frontier, he added.

The Turks, both officers and men, have become brutally insolent lately toward their German instructors.

Blue and gold adorn the windows of Edmonton's stores in honor of the Spring Horse Show, April 10th-17th. Civilians and soldiers, business and professional men have all entered into the spirit of the Horse Show and all are using their best endeavors to boost this event.

Enquiries for horses and fat stock have exceeded the anticipations of the Exhibition Association and the competing horses are of the best, many of them horses whom names are known the length and breadth of Alberta. The program is now out, and from this it will be seen that each individual program includes a sufficient variety of events to entertain all spectators. The climax of the week's performance will be the high jump, which concludes Saturday evening's program.

The 49th and 51st Battalions are putting on military displays which will take the form of mass physical drills, bayonet drills, physical drill with rifles, and what will be perhaps the most interesting to all, a parade by a company of the 51st Battalion in marching order, dressed and equipped as they will be when they start for the front. These displays are being put on through the courtesy of Lieut. Col. Harwood, Dist. Battalion, and Lieut. Col. W. A. Griest, 49th Battalion.

Squadron Canadian Mounted Rifles is putting its best efforts into the drilling for the musical ride, always a spectacular and popular event.

The Consumer's League of Edmonton has arranged a Made-in-Canada Fair to run concurrently with the Horse Show and will be pleased to meet all who are interested in the development of home industries, and to show them what articles are manufactured here.

Major MacQuarrie resigns his post. Ottawa, April 5.—The resignation of Major J. A. MacQuarrie from the land transport committee and also as superintendent of the mobilization of trucks for the second overseas contingent, has been placed in the hands of Major General Sam Hughes. It will be recalled in connection with the inquiry before the public accounts committee in regard to trucks it was shown that Major MacQuarrie had given a receipt for \$1,200 to one Wyse, of Ottawa, for alleged advances with the minister in connection with the purchase of three Grumman trucks. He stated under oath, however, that no influence whatever had been used by him in connection with the sale of trucks.

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLLEY, PROPRIETOR

The Toronto Saturday Night, an independent paper, estimates that the graft already discovered in Ottawa in connection with the war contracts amounts to a million dollars.

According to the latest word from Great Britain the prohibition wave there has about spent its force, and present indications are that the agitation will result in nothing more drastic than slight restrictions on the liquor traffic.

What with being at the mercy of government grafters and the scandalous reports of self-appointed "citizens' committees," there is not so much encouragement as there might be for our young men to enlist in the empire's defense.

Graft is always deplorable, but graft at a time like this, and graft of the kind that endangers the health and the lives of our soldier boys, which have already been disclosed against the Borden government, is a thousand times worse than graft to the same amount in times of peace.

It is said by many that there will not be an early election because the government dare not face the country, and it is said by others that there will be an early election because the government dare not wait until another year, when the revelations will be greater still and the dissatisfaction increased.

Here is the way they do it in Ottawa: A boot-firm wanted to sell some boots to the government for \$3.25 a pair, but the firm was not down on the list, so the boots were not sold. But the firm got in touch with a man who had no boots to sell, but who was on the patronage list, and sold the boots to the favored individual. This man with the pull with the party then sold them to the government for \$3.85. The graft that time amounted to \$16,000.

In Calgary a self-appointed "citizens' committee" passed a report and caused the same to be published, seriously reflecting on the moral character of the 2,000 or more soldiers now in barracks there. This aroused the ire of the soldier boys and their friends and some real citizens, including the mayor and the city councilors, who do not hesitate to denounce the report. One newspaper says that a Russian cyclone isn't in it with the storm aroused by the report of the so-called citizens' committee. The Calgary city council unanimously passed the following resolution:

"That this council strongly disapproves of the report recently submitted by a so-called citizens' committee relative to the morale of the soldiers at present in garrison in this city, and desires to place itself on record as believing that such a report does not represent even the opinion of a small minority of the citizens of Calgary; and, further, that the moral condition of the battalions at present mustered here is quite up to the standard of character so desirable and maintained in any body of men similarly situated in the British empire."

A deputation of prohibitionists from several towns in the province waited on Premier Sifton Friday morning and asked that bans of the province be required to close at 7 o'clock. The Premier informed them that there would be no change in this liquor act, election act, or temperance act, before the vote in July. He reminded them that he had to think of the people as a whole; that while the deputation was unanimous, he could not presume that they represented all

the people. The thousands who did not come may have radically different opinions. It was one thing for him to be aware of strong drink; another to administer to the business of the province. The direct legislation act was passed probably in advance of public opinion, and in advance of any other British dominion. The temperance people under the act had presented a petition asking for a vote on a statute under the act this year. The petition had been granted. The government had not drafted the act. It was free from political interference, and the act would be submitted as drafted under the same election machinery and under the same license act, and exactly as asked for in the petition.

It is reported that bearing in mind the well known proclivities of certain members of the deputation, Capt. Eaton, M. P. E., was present in uniform when the deputation saw the premier to watch that no reflections were made on the soldiers, and Liberal members of the legislature said if the bars were to be closed, let it be done on principle and not try to make the soldiers the goat. It wasn't fair to the soldiers.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY

By far the most important event that has occurred during the past month was the capture of Przemyśl, the great Austrian fortress, by the Russians, after a siege of many months. Although accurate figures are not available at the time at which we write, reports from Petrograd would indicate that, roughly speaking, some one hundred and twenty thousand Austrian troops surrendered when the fortress fell. These figures may be exaggerated, but there can be no doubt that an enormous number of Austrians fell into the Russian hands.

The capture of such a great number of prisoners at one time cannot fail to have a seriously demoralizing effect upon the Austrians and the German army. At the same time it must fill the allies, more particularly the Russians, with an invaluable enthusiasm. Important as this consideration may be, however, the fall of Przemyśl is more important in other respects. Its surrender in the hands of the Russians removes a menace that has threatened the Russian lines in both Poland and the Carpathians ever since the outbreak of the war. It was never deemed wise for the Russians to attempt seriously to advance their front in the direction of Cracow, while leaving a heavily fortified and strongly garrisoned fortress in their rear, even though that fortress was ringed by a heavy containing force. The fall of Przemyśl, therefore, removes this threat and enables the Russians to push their advance against Cracow with all seriousness and vigor. At the same time the surrender of the Austrian fortress releases not less than one hundred and twenty thousand soldiers who were engaged in besieging it and enables them to advance as reinforcements of the great army now engaged in one of the most bitterly fought battles of the whole war in the plains and valleys of the Carpathian mountains. Reports would indicate that this mighty battle has been rather evenly contested for some days and therefore the sudden arrival of more than a thousand veteran troops, fresh from their great victory at Przemyśl, can reasonably be expected to prove to be a factor of almost vital importance in deciding it. For all these reasons, one would seem to be justified in believing that the capture of Przemyśl may properly be regarded as the most important single victory of the great war, up to date—though in detail it lacks the dramatic interest to be found in many of the other victories.

In France and Belgium nothing of unusual importance has been reported during the last week. Trench warfare has continued, and many small gains by the allies have been reported—not all of them together, however, adding in importance the advance by the British at Neuve Chapelle, which was reached two weeks ago. No general advance has been attempted. The allies evidently are still waiting for the spring im-

provement in weather conditions before ordering this great stroke. But the time approaches when, without warning, it will be expected—and the trench-warfare fighting of the past week has revealed a superiority on the part of the allied armies that enables us to await that great moment with confidence.

In the Dardanelles heavy storms have prevented any movement in the situation. True, the allied fleet lost three ships through the agency of floating mines set adrift with the current in the narrow strait. But this, while unfortunate, was to be expected. That it will not have any effect on the plans of the allies is made clear by the official announcement of the admiralty that other warships of equal power to those lost were immediately sent as reinforcements to the fleet, and that the bombardment would be resumed with the greatest vigor—while steps would be taken to overcome as far as possible the menace caused by drifting mines.

Unofficial despatches to the news agencies from points in the vicinity of the Dardanelles announce that these plans are already being carried out, and that the attack on the Turkish forts has been resumed with great intensity. With favorable weather, therefore, it can reasonably be expected that the passage will be forced at any cost, and that within a very short time

Reviewing the whole situation as altered during the past week by the events above referred to, it may briefly be noted that one of the most important effects that the fall of Przemyśl and the bombardment of the Dardanelles have already had upon conditions in Europe is to be found in the changed attitude of Italy and the Balkan States. Italy seems to have been looking for an excuse of late to get into the war. The fall of the Austrian fortress cannot fail to impress the Italian nation as being highly significant, inasmuch as it seems to point to Austria's falling power. The tremendous effect of the attacks upon the Dardanelles must also convince Italy that that passage will inevitably be forced. Thus Italy must have her last lingering doubts concerning where her interests lie in this great struggle removed. She may therefore reasonably be expected to stake her ancient persecution and dispoiler of this moment. And she starts to better to let it fall. The smashing of the Turkish forts is also having a similar effect upon the Balkan States. Though only two weeks the government of Greece was forced to recognize the fact that the war was in its favor, entering the war, and was succeeded by a government advocating a policy of neutrality, already the new government is giving unmistakable evidence of the fact that it recognizes that conditions will be changed by the forcing of the Dardanelles that it will have to join in the cause of the allies in order that the interests of Greece may be decisively advanced. Now may be decisively advanced. Now the word to strike—while it is believed that Bulgaria herself, after a prolonged fit of sulks, has come to realize that a flirtation with the allies and a reconciliation with Greece and Roumania are not so undesirable as they formerly appeared. The fall of Przemyśl has almost certainly decided Italy to act. The fall of the forts of the Dardanelles, with the resulting capture of Constantinople, will be the knocking out of the keystone that has thus far prevented the arch of the Balkans from falling upon its ancient enemies.

A CHAPLAIN'S THRILLING STORY.

The Rev. C. M. Chavasse, son of the Bishop of Liverpool, who is a chaplain in His Majesty's forces and has been home from France on furlough, preached at Christ church, Cloughton, on Sunday evening. The sermon is reported in the Liverpool Post from which the extracts subjoined are taken.

Mr. Chavasse said it was difficult in England to realize what war was like. Here it was "business as usual," and but for the appearance of a few more soldiers than usual in the streets there was no outward change. But once the shores of France were reached in June became apparent. Everyone was in black for everyone had lost a friend or relative. The French had lost

600,000 men, whereas we had lost 100,000. Our bad time had yet to come. Along the roads there were many graves, with a soldier's cap at the head. Some had no cover for their heads, the graves of little children who had been killed by shells. Gardens everywhere had become cemeteries. Along the roads also were statues of Christ—Calvary, the French called it—seen and at the foot of one he found a British soldier dead. He had tried to get to the hospital from the trench, but had fallen by the way.

In the trenches there was war, relentless war, being waged. Modern civilization, an humanity, had devised warfare which was simply cold, stark, bloody murder, and a series of hardships impossible for human nature to cope with. The present-day battle had been robbed of its gallantry. There was no romance, no heroics, none of the pomp and circumstance which they believed in. The present-day battle had been robbed of its gallantry. There was no romance, no heroics, none of the pomp and circumstance which they believed in. The present-day battle had been robbed of its gallantry. There was no romance, no heroics, none of the pomp and circumstance which they believed in.

Today it was trench warfare. There was another enemy—winter and the elements. For two days and nights our men stand up to their knees in water, never able to sit down and dole if they can lean back and snatch a little sleep. Afterwards they crawl out and limp back to the next trench. Despite these terrible hardships, the men were in the front of the line. "We were a very grim and very bitter thing, and yet the wonder of it all was the cheerfulness, doggedness, and gallantry of the British soldier."

True, he did not look very much like a hero. "We were a very grim and very bitter thing, and yet the wonder of it all was the cheerfulness, doggedness, and gallantry of the British soldier. True, he did not look very much like a hero. "We were a very grim and very bitter thing, and yet the wonder of it all was the cheerfulness, doggedness, and gallantry of the British soldier. True, he did not look very much like a hero. "We were a very grim and very bitter thing, and yet the wonder of it all was the cheerfulness, doggedness, and gallantry of the British soldier."

The men, continued Mr. Chavasse, cherished any little memento, and their first thought on reaching the hospital was to write home to their friends. They acted like schoolboys when any little present arrived from England. The officers were deeply religious men, and every morning left the trenches to attend Communion. The men also loved to receive Testaments, which they read in the trenches. One man, a lance corporal, had brought in a sergeant from the barbed-wire entanglements. While doing so he was shot through the head, but was still able to carry his man back to the trenches. In his dying moments he cried, "I brought him in; I brought him in."

Concluding, Mr. Chavasse said the war could not last much longer. He asked the people at home to pray for the men.

NOTED WORKER FOR TEMPERANCE DIED.

Winnipeg, April 3.—W. Buchanan, secretary of the Social Service Council of Manitoba, died tonight at the general hospital after a somewhat lengthy illness. He suffered from a complication of diseases, and there was no hope from the first. He was 60 years of age.

ing figure in temperance and reform work and was known throughout the Dominion. He was born in Hamilton, Ont. At the age of 18 he purchased the Lacombe Advocate, published at Akron, Ont.; later published the Guide Advocate at Watford. He subsequently edited the Chatham Banner and the London Standard. He removed to Manitoba in 1882, where he edited the Winnipeg Daily Sun. He returned to Ontario in 1884 to take charge of the publishing interests of the Royal Templars. He was chief counsellor of the order for three years. He came back to Winnipeg in the late 90's, taking the provincial superintendency of the Templars.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Parry Sound, Ont., April 2.—The charred remains of Philip Storey, an employee of the Standard Chemical Company at Kill Bear Point, were last night found in the ruins of the hotel. Kippel, which was burned on Saturday night. Storey, who was indisposed, was assisted downstairs by one of the guests and shown the exit, but it is supposed that he took a wrong turn and lost his way.

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RUSSIA WARNS ITALY TO TAKE ACTION NOW OR NOT AT ALL.

Rome, March 29.—Continuing, appearing in the Russian newspapers after an announcement of the fall of the Austrian position at Przemysl have attracted the close attention of Italian readers. They refer mostly to the dwindling chances of Austria, and say that neutral countries should seize the opportunity now presented to them.

The Burgeville-Widomosty, of Petrograd, says the capture of Przemysl is as important as would be the fall of Constantinople. Austria is doomed, this paper declares, and she will be obliged to sue for peace. When this happens the intervention of countries now neutral will be most difficult. Austria, even beaten by Russia, would still mean to resist Italy and Roumania. So if these latter countries defer action the cost later of what they desire will be just so much greater.

The Petrograd courier says the fall of Przemysl means the neutrals must act now or never.

The Messenger has published an article regarded as inspired, which intimates that Italy cannot gain by desires for an adherence to neutrality. "The feeling in Austrian circles," this paper says, "is that the country would rather give Galicia to Russia and so conclude a peace than give Trent and part of Istria to Italy for the sake of Italian neutrality. Were this done, it would remove the nightmare of a Russian invasion of Austria and leave her free to fight to the death against Roumania and Italy."

In concluding its article, the Messenger says: "The dissolution of Turkey would compel Italy to reach an understanding with Great Britain concerning her interests in the eastern Mediterranean. Further, were the defeat of Austria would make it necessary for Italy to act in accord with Russia and Serbia to defend her interests on the Adriatic and in the Balkans. It is our opinion that Italy's friendly negotiations can accomplish nothing."

TURKISH PRINCES HAVE SENT HARMONS TO ASIA

London, March 29.—The London Morning Post has received the following letter from a former resident in Constantinople dated March 28:

"The excitement has been very great the last ten days. The German tanks have sent away all their gold to Roumania, and the Imperial Ottoman Bank, whose British and French directors were turned away about a month ago, has been ordered by the Turkish government to send all its gold across the water to Asia. Parliament was prorogued Monday and the government is making all preparations to go to Eski Shehr."

"The story goes that in the senate on Monday, Ahmed Rikz got up and said: 'Turkey is practically ruined, but it is not too late, even now at the eleventh hour, to save her by opening the straits and welcoming the English and French fleets.' He was hissed and knocked down."

"All of the imperial princes are ready to find refuge in Asia. Some of them already have sent their harem to Asia Bazar."

"The Sultan says nothing, will induce him to leave Constantinople. The German and Austrian families have left there within the last few days, also many Italians and Jews, who say they are afraid of the Russians. The Turks themselves are leaving for Stambul, Scutari and Mouda in large numbers, going over to Roumania. Some are leaving for Switzerland."

"The Austrian ambassador has sent away the women of the embassy and consulate, and although the wife of the German ambassador has not yet gone, I am told that her passports are ready, as also are those of the wives and daughters of the German officers, and they are ready to go any moment."

"The Oriental Railway Company has received orders to be ready to start for Adrianople with all the rolling stock at short notice."

"On Monday and Tuesday the whole population of Princes Islands, in the sea of Marmora, was turned away, and Monday night the poor, wretched people

arrived too late to go anywhere, so they slept on the piers under the Galata bridge. All day Thursday one met strings of them in the streets, women carrying their children and men talking behind with the ladies. Today, however, they have been told to return to the islands, and thereafter are being fortified and are full of soldiers."

"Should the allied fleet get through, the idea is that the Turkish fleet will make a last fight and there will be a naval battle off the Princes Islands. Whether the Goeben by that time will be sufficiently patched up to take part seems doubtful. Within the last week, most of the chief German military and naval officers have come back saying that it will be impossible for the Anglo-French fleet to force the straits, because they are too strongly fortified."

"It is true that ever since last May the German admiral, who is responsible for the Cuxhaven fortifications, has been working on the Goeben. One is to say he was there from May until August."

"There are supposed to be 35,000 men at the Dardanelles, but within the last fortnight many more have been sent down from Smyrna. The Germans persist in saying the fleet cannot possibly get through and yet they go on making preparations here as though they were expected it. The place is being fortified, both in the European and Asiatic parts of the town, and in case of a bombardment there will be great danger of fire, as all Turkish wooden houses are entirely made up of wooden houses."

"During the last fortnight about 100,000 men and a great amount of ammunition, guns etc., have been coming through Roumania from Germany. Roumania seems to have gone quite over to the German side, indeed, we suppose like Bulgaria. Six weeks ago, when forty officers arrived, en route for the Suez Canal, they brought with them cash and cases of ammunition, all marked Red Cross. Now, however, there is no attempt to concealment and ammunition comes through openly. There is nothing to hinder the Germans from bringing in great quantities of guns."

"Almost every day boats come up from the Dardanelles full of wounded men. They are sent off at night to San Stefano and Mydar Pasha. The Germans are most cheerful and optimistic, and with their usual arrogance boast of how they will defeat the allies at the Dardanelles. They say they are sure they will deliver a blow to England."

"The Turks are all amazed, and in talking to several of them find they fear the shordes of Greek refugees, which the Germans make them believe it the French get through—suppose a miracle such a thing were to happen. They will bring along with them an army to massacre the Turks and pillage the towns."

"DRY CANTENS" FOR MILITARY

Toronto, April 4.—"Dry cantens" for every military unit in Canada are to be established by the department of militia forces. Official notice was received at exhibition camp Saturday afternoon from Major General Hughes.

The notice stated that it was an advance copy of a general order which would be issued by the department. It announced that a dry canteen were to be established for each unit of the Canadian expeditionary force, and also for each unit of the active militia during the period of training. These canteens are to be organized, administered and carried on under the supervision and direction of the officer commanding each unit and a committee appointed by him. The canteens are to be inspected twice. The canteens are to be maintained solely for the use and benefit of the units and are not on any account to be sold.

INVESTIGATING SALE OF LIQUOR IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Regina, April 4.—In view of the fact that the government of Saskatchewan will shortly inaugurate a system of prohibition throughout the province, in connection with the new temperance proposals recently announced by Premier Scott, the announcement was made tonight that the gov-

ernment has decided to send a commission to South Carolina to inquire into the workings of the dispensary system in that state.

So far as is known South Carolina is the only place on the American continent to try out the dispensary system, and it is the desire of Saskatchewan government to ascertain fully the workings of the system, the scope of its legislation, its strong and weak points and every detail in connection with it so that they might have full information before them when the time comes for the drafting of the legislation for this province.

THE KING THINKS OUT TAILMENT ADVISABLE DURING WAR

London, April 3.—His Majesty the King has added his plea to that of the ship owners, and in some cases that of the laborers themselves, that some vigorous measures be adopted to cope with the question of drunkenness, which, it is urged, is having the effect of delaying the delivery of munitions of war.

The King has volunteered, it is considered advisable, personally to give up the use of all alcoholic liquors and to issue an order against their use in the royal household. Such a notification has been sent to David Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer, the King's private secretary, Lord Stamfordham.

The letter of Lord Stamfordham follows: "Dear Chancellor of the Exchequer: The King thanks you for so promptly letting him have a full report of the proceedings at Tuesday's meeting of the committee of employers. His Majesty has read it with intense interest, and also with the deepest concern. It is plain that nothing but the most vigorous measures will successfully cope with the grave situation now existing in our armament factories."

"We have before us the statement not merely of the employers, but of the admiralty and the war office which are responsible for munitions of war and for the transport of troops and their food and ammunition. From this evidence it is without doubt, due largely to drink that we are unable to secure the output of war material indispensable to meet the requirements of the army in the field and that there has been much serious delay in consequence of the necessary reinforcements, of supplies to aid our fighting troops at the front."

"A continuance of such a state of things must inevitably result in the prolongation of the horrors and burdens of this terrible war. I am instructed to set out that if it be deemed advisable, the King will be prepared to set an example by giving up all alcoholic liquors himself and by issuing orders against its consumption in the royal households, so that no difference shall be made, so far as His Majesty is concerned, between the treatment of the rich and the poor in this question."

(Sgd.) Lord Stamfordham.

"The question of drink and its effect on the work which is considered necessary for the successful prosecution of the war overshadows at the present everything else in public interest. The press and the public have some drastic measures, a majority of the newspapers expressing the belief that prohibition which would apply to all classes is necessary. The government, however, has not yet reached a decision on the subject, although if Lloyd George and Lord Kitchener have their way it is believed there will be total prohibition. To bring this about the government must have an act of parliament passed."

It is pointed out that to prohibit the sale of liquor only in the localities where men are engaged in the manufacture of munitions would cause a great outcry, and that aside from total prohibition apparently the only way of dealing with the matter is a further curtailment of the hours of sale. Some persons fav-

or prohibiting the sale of spirits but allowing the sale of beer and wine. It is understood, however, that the leaders in this matter would not be satisfied except with the most stringent restrictions.

The matter will require long consideration, for there are the questions of compensation and the finding of employment for the thousands of men and women who would be thrown out of work.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL" SLOGAN OF EDMONTON EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

War has brought a new stimulus to the horse breeding industry and with the prospect of feeding the nations of Europe facing Canada, the farming population has not been slow to recognize the necessity of intelligent consideration of the raising of cattle, sheep and swine.

With this in view, the Edmonton Exhibition Association has overcome the numerous obstacles which lay in the path of the Spring Horse Show, and arranged to hold the show on April 13-17. "Business as Usual" is the motto according to the slogan for the world's best. The exhibition will command the attention of the Exhibition Association and support it by their cooperation.

The prize list offers prizes for heavy horses and light horses, both pure bred and grade, the classification sufficiently wide to cover the best stock for the world's use. The prizes are generous and worth competing for. Cattle, sheep, swine and fat stock are also classified in the competitions.

Visitors to the horse show of 1914 will remember the interest centered in the various competitions, and the program this year lacks no feature to make it as attractive as that of last year.

In addition to this several new features have been introduced which will have added interest for the spectators. The musical ride this year will be put on by O. Squire Canadian Mounted Rifles. The musical ride is not mere play, but a demonstration of the dexterity in horsemanship required by soldiers who go out to fight the Empire's battles.

Military displays will be presented by the 4th and 61st Battalions which are now quartered on the exhibition grounds. Out of town visitors will find many friends amongst the men of these regiments, and will be afforded an opportunity of seeing what military training really means.

An exhibition of folk dancing will vary the proceedings of Saturday evening's program, and each day of the show will have a lot of its own.

Special shipping arrangements have been made for shippers and buyers, as well as excursion rates on all lines of railway. The management will spare no efforts to make the program for the Spring Horse Show an attraction which will mark the next letter week of 1915.

DRUGGISTS WANT LAW STRICTLY OBSERVED

Regina, April 3.—The Pharmaceutical Association on Wednesday passed the following resolution:

"We, the members of the Council of Pharmacy, in meeting, assembled, most heartily endorse the proposed legislation with respect to the liquor traffic, as outlined by the premier of this province. On behalf of the chemists and druggists of the province, we would respectfully request that there be incorporated in the act adequate and stringent provision for the restriction of the sale of opiate and narcotic drugs, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the premier."

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Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

RUSSIANS ATTACK BOSPHORUS STRAIT

Petrograd, March 29.—An official statement issued last night by the general staff, says:

"The Black Sea fleet on Sunday, bombarded the outside forts and batteries on the Bosphorus on both sides of the straits. (The Bosphorus, also called the strait of Constantinople, is a narrow passage which connects the Black Sea of Marmora. Constantinople stands on its west side, at its outlet and partly in the sea of Marmora. The strait is 13 miles long.)"

"According to observations made from ships and hydro-aeroplanes our shells fell with exactitude. Russian aviators, flying above the Bosphorus batteries carried out reconnaissances and dropped bombs with success. A heavy artillery fire was directed at the aviators."

"The enemy's torpedo boats which tried to come out were driven back into the strait by the fire of our guns."

A large hostile ship which was trying to get into the Bosphorus from seaward was "bombaraded by us. She finally keeled over and blew up."

JOB PRINTING

The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods. I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

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Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—J. Nottingham, N. G. Geo. Baker, R. S.

Col. W. A. Stewart

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The Leading Store News

Ladies' New Waists

Just arrived, another shipment of Ladies' new Cotton Voile and Silk Waists. These are special value and up to date in style. Prices range from \$1 to \$4

Children's New Hats

We carry a good assortment of Children's Spring Hats. Good assortment of shapes and colors at special prices ranging from50c to \$2.50

New Scrim and Bunglonets

House cleaning time is coming and you will want to replace those old curtains and get new ones. We have a good variety of Scrims and Bunglonets to choose from, prices ranging from 15c to \$1.00 per yd

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!



We carry everything in the line of Shoes for Ladies and Children. Lace or button pumps, low shoes in patent leather, gunmetal, vici kid, and are perfect fitting styles. Material, the best leather, at a moderate price. Let us show you our stock.

Men's Dress and Driving Gloves

We have a full range of Men's Dress Gloves, Auto and Driving Gloves. These are extra good values. Prices from\$1.00 to \$2.50

Men's Work Gloves

Just arrived, a shipment of Men's Work Gloves, H.B.K. make, in mule skin, horse hide, napa, pinto, shell cordovan. These are made of the best leather at prices ranging from50c to \$1.50 per pair

Auto Coats and Trousers

Men's Auto Coat and Trousers, just the thing to keep your clothes clean. Colors are khaki. Special value. Coats, special\$4.00
Trousers 1.50

Men's New Spring Hats

We have all the latest in Men's Spring Felt Hats. The new spoon rim fedora in all shades, the high taper crown and half telescope in all the newest colors. Prices ranging from\$1.50 to \$3.50

NOTICE--Our Grocery Department carries a full line of Groceries. It is our motto to give you nothing but the best pure food, all fresh and reliable. We also carry good variety of Garden Seeds, such as Potter's, Steele Briggs', Ferry's, in package or bulk.

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Delays are dangerous to weakening eyes. Come in TODAY and let me test your eyes—they won't get better without expert help. Many are enjoying good sight through my efforts. Why not you?

TODAY'S THE DAY.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

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he came to the conclusion that she had been stolen, and reported the matter to the police, who are now working on the case, but have so far have been unable to locate the son.

The old time supper, and concert given by the Methodist Ladies' Aid was quite a success. Jeremiah Heekish Obediah Perwinkle Penaley (to the best of our recollection) and other contemporaneous notables, masculine and feminine, to the number of twenty-five, were present and took part in the program. The financial returns of the entertainment were about \$86.

DIED.

John N. Poole, one of the old timers of the district, passed away at his home at Central, on April 8, aged 75 years 8 days. The funeral being held on the afternoon of the 10th.

MARRIED.

The Marriage of Oliver S. Loss of Lacombe, to Annie (Nance) Mitchell, of Lacombe, formerly of Uxbridge, Middlesex, England, took place in the Methodist parsonage on Saturday, April 3rd, Rev. E. T. Scragg officiating.

JESS WILLARD CHAMPION

Harris, April 8.—Jack Johnson exile from his own country, today lost his claim to battle fame as the heavyweight champion of the world, the title being wrested from him by Jess Willard, the Kansas cowboy, the biggest man who ever entered the prize ring, and a

"white hope" who has at last made good. In the 26th round the negro was knocked down and took the count.

GERMANY'S BEST ARMY IN RETREAT ON NEIMEN

London, April 2.—"The retreat of the Germans on the Niemen front," says the Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent, "means a final defeat for Germany's best army corps—the 21st—which was brought 'especially' from the French front to form the point of the wedge into Russia's line of communications."

"This corps got farthermost in and is still 20 miles farther into Russian territory than any other corps which participated in this raid. Its retreat can only be extremely difficult. The roads for the extrication of large forces of men do not run in favorable direction for the 21st."

CHINESE MAKE CONCESSIONS

Peking, April 1.—The negotiations between China and Japan looking to the acceptance by the republic of the demands presented by Tokyo shortly after the Japanese occupation of Kiao Cho, were again saved from disaster today by the fact that the Chinese statement made further concessions to Japan.

BRITISH AVIATORS IN RAID OVER ZEEBRUGGE

Nottingham, April 3.—Another raid over Zeebrugge by English aviators occurred Monday. Several airmen flew along the coast and, although under heavy fire from German batteries, dropped a large number of bombs in the harbor works and the submarine base. How much damage was done is unknown.

EDMONTON Spring Horse Show AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT

APRIL 13th to 17th, 1915

\$9,000 in Prizes for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Fat Stock \$9,000

Auction Sale of Cattle, Thursday, April 15th, at 10 a. m.
Auction Sale of Horses, Friday, April 16th, at 10 a. m.

Attractive Program, including Hunters, Jumpers, Saddle Horses, High Steppers, Rounders, Ponies, Delivery Classes, Four Horse Teams, Cavalry Horses and Officers' Chargers.

Military Displays by the 49th and 51st Battalions
Musical Ride by C Squadron Canadian Mounted Rifles

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Entries close March 30. Write for Price List and Information
EDMONTON EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

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Items of Interest Locally

We noticed the first meadow larks of spring on Easter morning.

Fred Stephens has returned to Lacombe after spending several months in Washington.

The stamp taxes go into effect April 15. Don't forget the extra cent on every letter or post card, etc., etc.

Non arrival of a shipment of paper has been responsible for unusual delay with this issue of The Guardian.

The last Assembly Club dance the season will be held in the Comet Theatre on Friday night, April 16.

We are selling the best flour on the market for less money than any other first grade is selling for.—Nicholson & Switzer.

The members of Magnet Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., will observe the anniversary day of the order by attending divine service at the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning, April 25. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

On last Tuesday morning Mr. Sinclair, in the west end of town, found that his cow was missing from the stable. After considerable search and failing to find her

extra is \$5 to \$6 each. Apply The Guardian Office, Lacombe.

FOR SALE

3 White Orpington Cockerels, hatched from eggs from same pen that produced winning cockerels at Calgary and Edmonton 1914 fairs, and other prize winners. Sire of these cockerels is also a prize winner in 1914. Price of these cock-

M. W. of A.
Will the members of Hub Camp Modern Woodmen, please notice that the meeting night is changed from the first Tuesday to the first Monday of each month.—H. S. Cameron, Clerk.